

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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HORSE RACING.

We recur again to Dr. Caldwell's address upon the *Vice of Gambling*, and lay it under contribution. There is good sense and good argument in the following extract.—*Boston Courier*.

For one form of gambling, (or, to accommodate my language to fastidious ears I shall call it *sporting*;) which is alarmingly fashionable, a more plausible defence is attempted. I anticipate, therefore, some difficulty, in convincing even pure minded men, and deliberate thinkers, who have not thoroughly examined the subject, that the sport is vicious, and the defence of it fallacious. Perhaps a leading cause of this is, that it is not pursued under the seal of secrecy, or the cover of night, but publicly and in the face of day. It need scarcely be added that I allude to horse-racing. That, to those who are more engrossed in present scenes, than concerned about their consequences, there is amusement and gratification in the sports of the turf, no one will deny. The fine figures, lofty bearing, bold and emulous spirit, elastic movements and surprising fleetness of the noble animal, excite admiration, and almost persuade us that the scene is innocent—certainly they induce us to wish it so. But, where strong feeling is awaked, first impressions should be held suspicious, until coolly considered. When we look on the crowd that assembles to witness the scene, listen to their licentious and profane discourse, examine their wild bacchanalian carousals, observe their reckless dissipation of means, which they ought to appropriate to better purposes, and reflect on the consequences, our sentiments change. We almost sicken at the contrast, are ready to denounce the spectacle as infamous, and to proclaim the horses by far more worthy and honorable animals, than most of the human beings around them.

Shall I be told, that the culpable behavior of the spectators is not a necessary appendage of horse-racing, but only an incidental concomitant of it? I reply, that, whether incidental or essential, it is a never-failing concomitant—at least in a higher or lower degree. In that respect therefore the practice is either bad in itself; or it is flagrantly abused. Whether we examine it in Europe or America, the confusion, riot, and licentiousness which mark it, are the same. We must, therefore, consider

it, and speak of it, as we know it to be; not as we might wish it, or as our fancies might represent it, under some imaginary state of society. A turf-scene, quiet and becoming, from the beginning to the end of it, has never been witnessed. Nor, while the propensities of man, continue as rebellious to reason and decorum, as they now are, is it to be hoped for. The sporting field will always continue, as it always has done, to present offensive and disreputable spectacles of idleness and intemperance, and a revolting carnival of the grosser passions. There is nothing in it allied to either refinement or virtue—nothing to encourage industry, to strengthen or elevate the intellect, promote morality, or advance in any way the public good; but palpably the reverse. Nor is the worst yet told. The turf and its purlieus are the chosen haunts of gamblers and pick-pockets, jockies, and sharpers, and of other characters that must not be named. Nor does the footpad fail to partake of the revels. Attracted by the fit opportunity to practice their callings, those lawless sons and daughters of theft, rapine, and debauchery crowd to the place from all the surrounding region, often to the distance of several hundred miles. And the scenes they enact are in keeping with their characters. Is it possible that any one of sound morality, will or can seriously and conscientiously advocate a sport, which is thus constantly accompanied!—which calls together, as if by fate, a mass of depravity and moral loathsomeness, which reason proclaims and experience proves to be a mighty evil and from which all that is pure and valuable in humanity, instinctively recoils! As soon shall contraries be identified, and opposites unite in harmony, as any pageant that is spotless and praiseworthy, be the uniform resort of profligacy and guilt. In the moral world, as in the natural, like attracts like—vice, vice, and virtue, virtue. By no kind of direct affinity, or collateral influence, can innocence and guilt consort with each other.

Shall I be told again, as I often have been, that the sports of the turf improve the breed of horses? Granted for the sake of the argument; though not conceded as a truth. Do they also improve the breed of men? Do they quicken industry and beget habits of sobriety and economy? Do they promote health, purify morals, refine manners, enlighten the mind, rectify the taste, or elevate, in any way, the character of man? Finally; when considered, in all their relations and consequences do they advance *permanently* either public or individual good? To answer these questions affirmatively would be hazardous to reputation; because it would be to assert what sound judgment

condemns, and experience disproves. Replies in the negative can alone be supported. Nor does racing improve the breed of the most useful class of horses. Far from it. The fleetest of those animals are not best fitted for the most important purposes—the operations of the plough, the wagon, the dray, the pleasure-carriage, or the saddle. Even in this age of break-neck and space-consuming velocity, we do not wish, when travelling on ordinary business, or for profitable observation to be spirited along at the rate of twenty or thirty knots an hour. A moderate but firm and steady gait, without fretting, faulting or flagging, is most desirable; and for that the racer is not distinguished. He has more of metal, than of staunchness in him. A horse greatly inferior to him in fleetness, and that was never intended to compete with him on the turf, will surpass him in strength and ordinary action, and break him down in the useful labors of agriculture or the road. And he will do so on the same ground that a sturdy farmer will vanquish, in durability and general efficiency, a tumbler or an opera-dancer. That horse may be really and highly useful, he must be produced, reared, and trained for a given purpose, and in such a manner as to adapt him best to some truly useful employment. By those who are skillful in breeding and instructing them, horses may be very strikingly modified and improved in spirit and temper, no less than in size, strength and figure. But to call racing a "useful employment," is a perversion of terms. Am I told that blooded horses are more valuable than those of any other class? Granted; but all blooded horses are not bred for the turf; nor are they fitted for it. There is but one caste of Arabian horses that are peculiarly fleet. And they being necessarily light, are suited only for action, not for purposes of great strength. But, to be highly valuable, a horse must possess both strength and action, as other castes of the Arabian do; while true racers do not.

For what purposes, then, are running horses more valuable than others? The reply is easy; to pass swiftly over the ground, in a race or a hunt, leap over a six-bar gate, be in at the death of the fox, and sometimes, but not always, to be admired for their fine forms; and there their superior qualities end. Neither in England nor America, are racers the handsomest or the most useful caste of horses. Were the whole class extinct, its loss would be unfelt by any of the great interests of society. The most servicable horses in this country are in New England, where the turf is unknown. And they are sufficiently elegant for style and parade. In Virginia, on the contrary, where the breed

of running horses has been most extensively and successfully cultivated, the common farming and riding horses are of the most ordinary character—greatly inferior to those of the same class north of the Potomac. Their cultivation and improvement are neglected, and racers only made an object of skillful and earnest attention. The truth of this is confirmed by the spectacle of any public country meeting in that State. Go to such a place, and, with a few exceptions, you will see nothing but a comparatively miserable collection of horses—far from being equal to those you will find, in a like situation, in any of the middle or eastern States, where the animal is reared for use, not for sporting or show. And this is more especially true of eastern Virginia, the chief nursery of the breed of racers. In a land of primogeniture, fox-hunting, and opulent aristocracy, the turf-horse is at home; but he is discarded, and worse than useless, in a region of equal rights, sober industry, and profitable agriculture. To the State of Virginia he has been a grievous evil; and he will become so to Kentucky, unless his culture, with the idleness, negligence, dissipation, and immorality it leads to, be abandoned. To his breeder and owner, and the fortunate adventurer on his speed, he may become a source of profit; but, to the community at large, he is an unqualified loss—else there is no harm in bad habits, misplaced attention, demoralizing associations and practices, and waste of time.

From the Temperance Journal.

THE SCARECROW.

A gentleman informs us that travelling through a certain part of the state of New Hampshire in May last, he could not help remarking the immense number of crows which were flitting about the corn fields, and were perched on the fences and trees adjacent, and making the welkin ring with their discordant noises. The good farmers appeared to have tasked their invention to the utmost to prevent the depredations of these pilferers. But apparently without success.

One field was surrounded with a line, which also crossed it at intervals, forming right angles, and parallel lines, intended to convey the idea to those saucy birds that a snare was laid for them and it was dangerous to alight in the precincts of the field; but these ingenious preparations were treated with the utmost contempt by those sagacious birds, who flew about among the lines, alighted in the field and grubbed up the corn with perfect impunity.

In one field an old hat was placed on a stick; in another the carcass of an unfortunate crow, which had been shot in the act of larceny, was tied to a pole, and hung high in the centre of the field, as an awful warning to his tribe. In vain, how much soever his fellows may have lamented his decease, they did not seem terrified at his presence, but hopped about and picked up the stolen morsels, in the immediate neighborhood of the awkward looking criminal.

In another field the effigy of a man was placed prepared with much ingenuity and care. On his head he wore an old cocked hat—a hideous mask formed his face.—A tattered coat hung loosely over his shoulders and in his hand he held the semblance of a musket, with which he appeared to be aiming at some distant object. His appearance was enough to frighten all the women and children in the neighborhood; but did not appear to have much effect on the crows!—they were very busily employed picking up the corn, and their sentry, (they always station one on the lookout) was absolutely perched on the old field officer's cocked hat!

Our traveller soon after came to a large field

which had lately been planted and near which, much to his astonishment there was not a single crow to be seen. With eager eyes he scanned the field, to endeavor to find what kind of scare-crow had been so successfully employed. At length he spied dangling from a stick a few feet in length, stuck in the earth a JUNK BOTTLE. Curiosity induced him to leave his horse and choose by the road side to examine more closely its appearance, and if necessary analyze its contents, which appeared to have such an extraordinary effect upon those sagacious "feathered bipeds," the crows. He took the bottle in his hand—there was no cork in it—he applied it to his nose, made a horrible grimace, and dashed it from him in disgust—THE BOTTLE WAS HALF FILLED WITH NEW ENGLAND RUM!!!

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 9, 1834.

CULTURE OF SILK.

It is some time since we joggled the elbows of our readers upon this subject. But we have nevertheless kept watch of the progress of the business, and are glad to see it increasing, though somewhat slowly. Several people in Maine have begun the business with a success proportioned to their exertions. One person, Mr Thomas Jackson, of Winthrop, succeeded in raising two crops during the past season. The last crop of worms were kept in a warm room. To pursue the business however to advantage, it will be necessary to prepare for keeping not less than one hundred thousand worms. This will take, we hardly know how many trees, but we will say 3000, which may be set out thickly on an acre of land. Some have calculated that this amount of trees will feed a million when they have arrived to the age of five years. If they will, so much the better.

Every year witnesses an immense amount of money sent out of the United States to pay for this article. According to the Treasury Report for 1833, the value of silks brought into the United States was NINE MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS, and only one million two hundred thousand dollars worth of this was sent out. The product of all our flour and fishing trade together, would not pay for the silks brought in by more than ONE MILLION of dollars. Here then is a chance for Yankee enterprise—Yankee industry and Yankee ingenuity to exert itself without a fear of being run down by competition.

Within the present year there has been new looms, reels, &c. invented by Gay & Bottom, if we mistake not, of Lisbon, Conn. which will make a great change in the business, making it still more an object for our farmers to begin the business. There cannot be much doubt now that the Chinese Mulberry will stand the severity of our winters. It did so last winter, and if it will this with the thermometer over 30 below zero, we may certainly set it down as a hardy plant. At any rate, we know that the White Mulberry will, and that is the tree at present used for feeding the worm, though the other may possibly supersede it.

MORAL REFORMER

AND TEACHER ON THE HUMAN CONSTITUTION.

A neatly printed periodical containing thirty six pages, with the above title, has been received at our office. It is to be published monthly by Light & Horton, Boston, for \$1 per annum, and edited by Dr. Alcot. The Editor in his address says, "In the Moral Reformer and Teacher on the Human Constitution, we propose to show, not only the structure and laws of the human system, but the almost inseparable connection of health and morals,—a connection too often overlooked or disregarded." He further observes that "there are two sources of the general neglect to which we have adverted—Ignorance and prejudice." And these are the foes which the Doctor proposes to combat. Alas!—These two are the prime ministers of evil—The ministering angels of the foul fiend himself—The very cause of nine tenths of the vast amount of misery which we mortals willingly but blindly suffer. We are glad that some one has undertaken the business of giving them battle, and we certainly wish him all the success which his most ardent desires crave, but he will have a hard strife of it. The follies, the fashions, the whims, caprices and passions of man rule him with a rod of iron and make him a ridiculous slave. If a knowledge of his frame and structure—the delicate machinery of the body—the "nice dependencies" of the movements of this machinery upon the mind, and the contrary; can have any influence upon mankind, by all means spread out all the knowledge that can be obtained upon it. The "proper study of mankind is man," and to know him thoroughly—to understand him "both body and soul" he should be scanned—he should be studied from the first germ of his existence till his body returns again to the "beggarly elements" of which he was composed, and his soul to the God who gave it. The success of the undertaking must depend upon the fidelity of the editor, and upon the truth, simplicity and clearness with which he can exhibit his subjects. They may be made very interesting and pleasing, or a mere dry detail of truisms. From specimens however of the editor's writings, we doubt not that he will make the work not only highly useful, but engaging.

COLD WEATHER. We have been visited with some of WINTER'S BEST. Last Sunday morning was one of the coldest that has been experienced for a long time. Thermometers told different stories about it according to the circumstances of situation, &c. Some stood at 26 below zero, some at 30, and one was so benumbed as to shrink down to 35 degrees below zero. It was really a "buster," as sundry bottles, pitchers, and jugs can testify.

A CARD.

The subscriber tenders his cordial thanks to the liberal few who remembered him in a substantial way on last New Years day,—and would also take this opportunity to express his hopes that the condition of those gentlemen "who withheld more than was meet," might not "tend" so far "to poverty" as to reduce them to the state of a poor unrewarded News-paper CARRIER.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. We would recommend the attention of our readers to the communication on this subject in this day's paper. It is one of great interest and importance to the State.

PUMPKIN APPLE PIE. The Editor of the Somerset Journal, after speaking of the method of making pumpkin apple sauce which we published not long since, and accusing us of going the "whole pumpkin," finally out-pumpkins us by the following recipe for making apple tarts of nothing but pumpkins sweetened with vinegar.

We supposed on first seeing the above method of turning pumpkin into apple that it was entirely a new idea; but happening to name the subject in presence of a lady of our acquaintance, she informed us that many years ago when apples were not easily to be obtained in this quarter, her mother used to make APPLE PIES out of pumpkin. The process was to pare and cut the pumpkin into very thin slices—soak the same in vinegar—then sweeten and the APPLE SAUCE was ready for the pie—which pie when baked we are assured was as good an apple pie as "ever was eat."

For the Maine Farmer.

CITIZENS WATCH. MR HOLMES: I would enquire if the inhabitants of your village are wholly neglecting to provide a watch, or taking any extra exertions to prevent destruction by FIRE until one breaks out? Considering the season of the year, may it not be well to awake to this subject now?—Mayhap the hint will be useful in some other places.

Our friend is informed that a Watch is organized, and will attend to their duties forthwith. Of course the good people of our city (—that is to be—) will demean themselves accordingly. This watch however, we grieve to say, does not comprise all the ABLE BODIED men in our village. Some are too "stuffy" and will not watch—some are too lazy and can not watch—some are insured and need not watch. That's it—nothing like independence. Let every one take care of himself, as the Jack Ass said when he danced among the chickens.

Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECOMMENDED.

MR HOLMES: I was glad to see in a late Farmer the attention of your readers directed to the subject of Internal Improvements, which has been pursued to so great an extent and so advantageously in other States. I ask, must Maine pay other States for all the cast iron which is used, and the wrought iron also? It has been generally believed that Maine has abundance of that metal, or the ore of it. Why can we not have a Geological survey of the State? And pray, sir, tell me if that is not the first step towards internal improvements? Without knowing what we have in and upon the earth, we hardly know what use can be made of our improvements. We must know that a Railroad or Canal will be used before we shall be justified in incurring the expense of making one. Will not the Legislature, (now in session in this State) keep their eye steadily on the improvement of the State.

I am satisfied that a geological survey would lay the foundation for improvement more firmly than any other thing and I would respectfully call the attention of all the members elect to the subject. I can but hope that it will meet the attention which it so justly merits during the ensuing session. I would rouse the attention of every man in Maine to the subject rendering our State more independent which can be done only by lessening her imports and increasing her exports, and this can best be done by working up the raw material with which Divine Providence has so bountifully supplied her. This subject I feel, Mr Editor, is one of vast importance, but how to make others feel I do I am at a loss. A union of minds confidence of man in man, and a proper, well directed, undivided exertion in the business, would put a new face upon the State in a few years.

UPANDEEDING.

For the Maine Farmer.

In noticing an article in the 47th No. of the Maine Farmer, vol. 2, under the head of "Molecular Attractions," I was led to believe that most, if not all Philosophers have not as yet arrived at the true definition of the term Caloric.

To make the subject plain, would it not be proper for you to explain, for the benefit of your readers, "Molecular attractions?" Is it not an attraction distinguishing between the smallest particles of matter? Hence called Molecular or Molecule Attractions?

In the first Expose of the Synopsis of the writer, he says, "Caloric, the most refined exhibition of matter with which we are acquainted, pervades all bodies and is intimately combined with their atoms in a latent state."

Doct. Metcalf (the writer of the article) in answer to the question—What are all can we know of the essence or nature of Caloric? says that "it is an independent, material fluid, and not a mere property of ponderable matter. It possesses the property of extension, affinity for other matter, repulsion of its own particles, mobility, and divisibility;" as fundamental properties.

What would the Doctor make of Caloric if its 5th property (divisibility) could be proved not to exist?

DIAMOND.

For the Maine Farmer.

SMYRNA SPRING WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from P. Williams, Esq. to E. Wood, Esq. respecting his crop of wheat.

Fitchburg, Mass. Dec 9 1834.

ELIJAH WOOD, Esq.—Sir, Your bearing date July 3d, 1834, should have been answered long since, but for the wish on my part to send you the result of my good or bad success of my crop of spring wheat of the present season, which I, at with much pleasure now enabled to do. Having sowed between three and four acres with the Smyrna or Black Sea spring wheat, I have the satisfaction now to state, that its product was abundant and excellent in quality. One acre of the above (being highly manured and planted with potatoes the previous season) produced 50

1-2 bushels of clean wheat the present season, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather at the time when the kernel was in the milk.

In answer to your inquiry "whether you can obtain some for sowing?" I answer, you can obtain it at the Seed Store of Mr Barrett, North Market Street, Boston. I deliver it to him for two dollars per bushel—he will demand probably \$2.50 per bushel if several bushels be taken—you had better make early application as it will be (say 75 bushels which I shall spare him) taken up early in the season, by the middle of February.

Your obt. serv't, PAYSON WILLIAMS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR HOLMES: I saw in a late No. of the Farmer the account of an Anti-Slandering Society in Waterville, got up by the Ladies, which pleased me very much.

Query—would it not be well to get up a similar Society in our own village as well as in others, with the addition of the other sex?

AMICUS.

Winthrop, Dec 22, 1834.

EFFECTS OF INDOLENCE.

Much of the guilt and misery of the world results from simple laziness, constitutional or acquired. The remark is common place enough, and we repeat it only because we have been led to think of it by the fate of one with whom we were once slightly acquainted. He came to this city from Massachusetts, he had been educated at Harvard; was a young man of very good talents and uncommon amount of available information. In Boston and Cambridge he was in the best society, and was a general favorite. He was by no means passionate but on the contrary, was amiable, social and somewhat pathetic. He was indolent, notoriously so, none foresaw to what that indolence and want of principle and honorable feeling would lead him. He studied law, and at length emigrated to Ohio, with letters of introduction from the first men. He was received with that hospitality, which is so strongly marked a feature of Cincinnati Society. He was still indolent did nothing by which to pay his expenses, borrowed money; ran in debt for bread; was sued, shunned, and finally left us about thirty months since. We next heard of him as being advertised in New York, as a swindler, then came accounts of his being arrested as a thief; whether he was tried we never heard. His next was to run away with a gig, but somehow he escaped the consequence of this act also. Again he started for the West; he reached Wheeling, put up at a hotel, was caught eloping with a trunk; was arrested and tried, he defended himself, impressed the jury with a belief that he was subject to fits of insanity, and got clear. He passed through this place a year since, without baggage and destitute. We supposed him then on the way to New Orleans, the grand reservoir of Western vice. But he stopped, as we since learn, at St. Louis, committed some theft, and was imprisoned. His name being that of a very respectable family in one of the Atlantic cities, of which family a son of the same christian name also, was then in the West, and the culprit represented himself as being this young man, and succeeded in obtaining bail; not long after the true man, came along, discovered the trick, and set out with the bail pieces in pursuit of his namesake. He found him at Galena, in a low grog shop, bloated drunk; he had neither hat nor shoes, and his coat had been given him by a man whom he would two years before have felt disgraced to speak with. Such was the state of utter degradation to which he was reduced by the vice of indolence and its followers. He was taken back to St. Louis, and is now we believe in jail.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Several communications are unavoidably omitted.

AGRICULTURAL.

Report of the Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, &c

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of premiums on crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas and Oats, &c. would respectfully Report, That after duly examining the claims of the competitors for premiums on the crops which they were to consider, recommend the following premiums be awarded to the following persons, viz: To Bradford Sawtell of Sidney, the first premium on wheat. According to his statement his ground was broken up in the fall of 1831, and in the spring of 1833 was planted with corn with a dressing of about five cords of manure. In the fall it was sowed to rye upon the hills without ploughing. In the fall of 1833 he ploughed in the stubble, and in the following spring, 1834, he ploughed in about four cords of straw barn yard manure and sowed wheat (of the Malaga variety,) from this he obtained THIRTY-FOUR bushels of good wheat.

To Truxton Wood of Winthrop, we award the second premium on wheat. The history of this crop is as follows. In the spring of 1833 his land was in spire grass. About the 15th of May it was ploughed 7 inches deep. It was then harrowed and manured in the hill and planted with corn. In the spring of 1834 it was ploughed so shoal as not to disturb the sward below, harrowed and sowed with wheat of the variety called here, Italian. The land was rolled, and the seed was washed and mixed with slacked lime previously to sowing—from this he harvested TWENTY NINE AND A HALF bushels of good wheat to the acre.

RYE. The Society's premium on Rye they award to Turner Curtis of Monmouth. According to his statement he ploughed up one acre and ninety six rods of pasture land, and sowed upon it two bushels of rye; this was done in September, 1833—from this he obtained TWENTY ONE AND A HALF bushels per acre. The crop was badly winter killed.

CORN. In awarding the premiums on corn, your committee feel gratified to find that such large crops were obtained by some of the competitors. But they deemed it advisable to have regard to the expense, and to consider that person most successful who obtained the greatest amount at the least cost. They accordingly award to John Haines, of Readfield, the first premium for his crop of corn. According to his statement he ploughed the land about the first of September, 1833, nine inches deep. Upon this he put ten loads of manure of from 35 to 40 bushels each. This manure was scraped from the barn yard and left in small heaps, and spread in the spring and harrowed in. The ground was then furrowed into rows about three feet apart, and about fourteen loads of manure from the barn and yard put into holes. The corn was planted on the 14th of May. After it came up twelve bushels of ashes, half of which had been

leached, were put upon it. It was hoed twice, and after haying the ground was gone over again and the weeds cut up with a hoe.

This crop afforded 98 bushels.

Mr Haines estimates the expense as follows:—

Ploughing	5,50
Hauling and spreading manure	2,00
Harrowing	1,00
Planting and manuring in hills	7,00
Twelve bushels of ashes, &c. putting on	1,70
Hoeing twice (five days work)	3,34
Cutting weeds half day	0,34
Harvesting and cribbing 6 days work	4,00

\$24,88

The second Premium we award to Isaac Bowles of Winthrop. His management was somewhat peculiar and is stated as follows. His land was a deep yellow loam, somewhat rocky, with a rocky clayey subsoil—it had an eastern aspect—one half of it had been planted to potatoes for six years successively without manure. The other half was green sward, and had been cropped with the scythe for eight successive years. About the middle of last May 18 cords of unfermented manure, mostly from the barn yard, were evenly spread over the field, and immediately turned under by Hitchcock's patent cast iron plough and the manure eight inches in depth—and then it might be thoroughly buried a boy with a hoe went a head and hauled it into the previous furrow. A heavy roller was then passed over, and it was harrowed three times. It was then marked out on way by a gauge constructed for that purpose, into double drills 12 inches apart, leaving a space between each double drill of four feet—this giving room for sun and air.

Four to five kernels were placed in a hill and lightly covered. It was planted on the 22d day of May—the hills placed two feet apart in the straight lines but placed diagonally with each other—giving 8000 hills to the acre.

The corn was not ploughed but kept level and clean with the hoe—plaster and ashes were put upon the plant—topped at the usual time—was ripe about the 20th of September, and harvested about the 10th of October—and afforded 116 bushels of good helled corn to the acre.

The expenses he estimates as follows:

Ploughing	4,00
Harrowing and rolling	1,00
Marking and planting	1,50
Hoeing	8,00
Ashes and plastering	1,16
Manure exhausted by the crop	6,00
Seed	0,34

\$22,00

Fodder equal in value to expense of harvesting.

The third premium on corn we award to Lavitt Lothrop of Leeds. He says that his soil is a deep loam, free from stone—he has been mowed for the last five years, and did not produce more than 3-4 of a ton the last season. In the fall of 1833 three five common cart loads of manure made in the yard during the summer from

straw and yarding the cattle, was put upon two acres. The coarse part, about 20 loads was spread and ploughed under on the 1st of November. The remainder was put into heaps. In the spring of 1834 he carted upon the ground 30 cart loads more, which was thrown from my barn windows. This was spread and harrowed in with a heavy harrow. It was then furrowed 3 1-2 feet wide, and the 15 loads which were left in heaps put into the holes. The corn was planted about the 20th of May, four to five kernels in a hill. The corn was of the twelve rowed kind. It was harvested in October, and yielded from the two acres one hundred and sixty bushels of sound corn.

Expense as follows:

Ploughing	8 days work
Hauling manure	12 " "
Spreading manure	2 " "
Harrowing	4 " "
Planting	6 " "
Hoeing	12 " "
Furrowing and ploughing out corn	4 " "

PEAS AND OATS. The Committee award to Isaac Nelson of Winthrop, the premium offered by the Society for Peas and Oats. The piece of ground which he cultivated contains two acres and sixty nine rods, and has upon it nearly 200 apple trees, which shade it considerably. It is a yellow loam. It was ploughed in August, 1832. In 1833 it was cross ploughed and planted to potatoes without manure. In April, 1834, ploughed and harrowed and sowed to peas and oats without manure—six bushels of peas and oats (three of each) were sown. They were mowed in August—well dried and thrashed. A boy and two horses thrashed them in a day and a half—and the crop afforded EIGHTY FOUR bushels.

Expense estimated as follows:

Ploughing per acre \$2, 2.69 rods	4,75
Sowing and harrowing \$1 per acre	2,40
Three bushels of Peas	3,00
Three bushels of Oats	1,00
Mowing and raking	2,00

\$13,15

Worth of 86 bushels at 4 shillings

56,25

43,13

The straw is worth the getting in and thrashing. The land also afforded 150 bushels of black russets, and also apples for 12 barrels of cider and 50 bushels given to the hogs, besides what was used in the family up to November.

The second premium on the same crop we award to Turner Curtis of Monmouth. He sowed six and a half bushels upon two acres of ground, which had the year previous been planted with corn and potatoes and manured with 17 loads of manure. The land was much infested with thistles, but it afforded fifty one and a half bushels of peas and oats.

OATS. The premium on oats we award to Bradford Sawtell of Sidney. His land was broken up in the fall of 1830, and in 1831 was planted with corn with a dressing of five cords of manure. In the fall of 1831 it was ploughed, and in the ensuing spring was sowed with wheat, in the

fall following it was dressed with 3 cords of manure, and in the spring of 1833 planted again to corn. In the spring of 1834 it was ploughed and sowed to oats and yielded SEVENTY AND A HALF bushels.

BARLEY. The premium offered for the best crop of Barley we also award to B. Sawtell of Sidney. In regard to this crop he states that his land is a mixture of sand and clay, was broken up in the fall of 1830, and in the spring of 1831 was planted with corn, having received a dressing of about five cords of manure. In the fall of 1831 it was again ploughed, and in the spring of 1832 sowed to barley which yielded over FORTY bushels, that fall it was ploughed with three cords of manure, and the next year sowed again to barley, affording 50 1-2 bushels. In the fall the stubble was ploughed in without any manure, and in the spring of 1834 again sowed to Barley with clover seed, and it yielded FORTY FIVE AND A HALF bushels.

The foregoing statements afford an evidence that our soil when well managed, will not give an ungrateful return.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH METCALF, per order.

Winthrop, Dec. 29, 1834.

From the Hancock Advertiser.

A short account of the aspect of the country 'Down East,' from Ellsworth to the Jumping Off place—with a sketch of the Mineralogy of Washington county. Continued.

Jonesboro' is the only settlement which intervenes on the road from Columbia to Machias. It is in truth a most wild looking rout, and the traveller might fancy, if there is any place given to imaginary, and the association of ideas, that these wastes were peopled with bandit, and that from the trunks of some scathed trees or rising over some barren knoll, might be heard the shrill whistle and seen the wild forms of a picturesque groupe of robbers. Salvator Rosa would not have sought a more appropriate scene, to embody his sublime thoughts, although they would not have been touched with the bright coloring of his more favored clime.

Machias, is the shire town of the County of Washington. The population is about 1200, and they are well supplied with teachers both of a secular and a religious character. The schools are well attended and the tone of society is of a literary turn which is a recommendation but few of our Eastern towns can claim. The buildings are remarkable for neatness, but neither public or private edifices are conspicuous for architectural regularity. The river which runs through the town has the usual quantum of mills rattling and jarring away much to the edification of the merchant, but not adding much to the beauty of the place. The waterfall at the mouth of the river must have had a fine effect previous to the erection of the mills; the tide flowing up to the rocks where the river breaks out from a narrow aperture twenty or twenty five feet in depth, and not more than twenty feet wide. The bridge crosses immediately over the falls, and the traveller standing in this position can see the whole process of lumber-making from the logs in the boom not ten rods

above, to the mills where they are sawed, and the vessels in which they are shipped ten rods below. The ledge in the vicinity of the town are said to be chiefly limestone, one quarry of which has recently been opened by a mining company for the purpose of obtaining marble. The quality is said to be very fine; it is of a jet black color and susceptible of a high polish. This place has the advantage of a schooner navigation up to the town, the river being straight and clear of rocks. It joins East Machias river about three miles below the town a point called the Bend, where it was proposed to erect a bridge to shorten the rout Eastward. To this place ships of large burthen can be brought without difficulty. Machias Fort of biligerent memory, is two or three miles below this point at the small village of Machias Port. There is a tradition here that this fort absconded one night, during the last war, and left its commander, who is now Collector of Machias, and the soldiers who were under his command standing faithfully at their posts, while a British fleet occupied the river in front of them; some malicious persons however, insinuate that it was the Commander and his men who ran away. This is quite improbable as scarce a vestige of the fort remains; but this is also accounted for these same people who state that the gentleman came back after the war and made a speculation by buying the fort of the government, which he entirely dismantled. This we consider a very unfortunate affair, as it buries in oblivion one of those incidents in the last war, which would have given a proud leaf to the history of this part of the country, had it been conducted by brave men. The evacuation of Castine, the shameful flight from Bangor, and the still more pusillanimous and disastrous evacuation of the fort at Machias, tell a tale of which we have no reason to boast. At the time this event took place, there was about four hundred thousand dollars worth of goods on the road from Whiting to Ellsworth, chiefly owned by capitalists in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities, and to which places they were passing by long and tedious land rout to avoid British Cruisers. It is not generally known that great quantities of the foreign goods consumed in the United States during the last war and embargo, were landed in a little bay nearly down to Lubec, and from hence carted through paths which would not be fit for logging roads, to the different markets, in which they were consumed.

From the Hancock Advertiser.

The following is an extract from a letter we received from Mt. Desert, respecting the Iron ore found there. We are pleased to hear that it will be worked in the spring, and we have no doubt that it will prove a profitable undertaking.

"For some time past, there has been found in different parts of the town, small quantities of bog ore, which, on being decomposed by a practical chemist, was found to contain oxide of Iron, and Manganese Sulphure ores, or pyrites, was afterwards found in different places; but recently, there has been found both Iron and

Silver, on lands belonging to Capt. Benj. Benson, Capt. Benj. Benson jr., Capt. Daniel Gott, Mr. John S. Dodge and Mr. John Rich. It was found by Capt. B. Benson jr. The Iron is mountain ore of a very rich quality. Although it is not yet ascertained what quantity there is, yet it is believed to be very extensive; as it is found throughout a large tract of land. The silver ore is what is called red silver, and is found in many places; in one place is about five acres of ledges, in which it appears to be interspersed throughout the whole mass.

I herewith, send you specimens of the different ores. One, or both the Mining Companies in this State, will soon, it is expected, commence sinking in this place in order to ascertain the quantity of ores."

From the Christian Mirror.

TOBACCO.

The use of this substance is a great and common evil. It is evidently time that this subject should be brought before the public, and that something should be done to effect a general reformation.

One reason why the friends of temperance and morality should refrain from, and discountenance the use of tobacco, is, that it is a narcotic poison, and its operation as such produces deleterious effects on the human system. Medical authors class it in the Materia Medica with other narcotics, such as opium, alcohol, foxglove, &c. and it is considered by them to be one of the most powerful articles of the class. Its operation as a medicine is attended with so much danger, that it is rarely prescribed by Physicians except in some very obstinate and desperate cases of disease, and then it is ventured upon only in very minute doses.

Its poisonous effects are seen in its power of destroying insects and vermin. It is frequently used to destroy squash bugs and cattle's lice.

The human system has naturally no more relish for tobacco, than it has for opium or other narcotics. It would indeed seem to be one of the last things from which we should expect to derive sensual gratification. Its taste and smell are exceedingly disagreeable, and it is naturally rejected by the system. No texture of the body, either external or internal will easily bear the application of it in any form. Apply the leaves, juice or powder of it to the surface of your body, and you become dizzy, faint and sick. Introduce it at the mouth or nose, and you find a disposition in both of those passages to reject it.

It is too acrid and irritating for the delicate and sensitive members which line those passages.

It stimulates the glands of the mouth to a profuse secretion of saliva to wash it away. A pinch of snuff irritates and excites the muscles of the nose to a sneeze, by which powerful effort the offensive article is thrown off, & the organ is cleansed.

The stomach is very soon affected by its introduction to that organ. This fact is very painfully experienced by chewers and smokers, when they make their first trial

of it. It is certainly not a very pleasant task to acquire the habit of using so powerful and disagreeable an article.

In a person unaccustomed to its use, the first dose if not very small, occasion distressing nausea, and severe vomiting. Larger doses reduce the force and frequency of the pulse, cause great muscular relaxation and debility, and sometimes spasms and convulsions.

The effects although powerful at first, become less so by its continued use, and men become able through habit, to bear such quantities without symptoms of immediate danger, as would at first have put an end to their existence. As the habitual drunkard feels himself to be only comfortably stimulated such doses of alcoholic drink as would completely intoxicate temperate man, so the tobacco eater will swallow down almost with impunity such doses of this poisonous weed, as would cause dangerous sickness and prostration in one not accustomed to using it.

It is not, however, rational to suppose, that an article of such power, can be daily and habitually used, without causing derangement in the healthy functions of the body.—Its habitual use affords an unnatural stimulus to the body which is the cause of that agreeable sensation which is derived from it, and which cannot long be indulged in, without producing effects similar to those of other narcotics. It operates not so much like alcohol upon the vascular system, increasing the force and frequency of the circulation, as it does like opium, directly upon the nerves.

While it does not produce so high a degree of excitement as alcohol, it is not in consequence attended with so powerful reaction, but is more gradual in its operation.—Yet its stimulant and narcotic effect is sufficiently obvious, and men become so strongly attached to it, that it is with much difficulty that they can be induced to relinquish its use. It is not merely for the pleasure of smoking, and chewing, that its use is continued, for the smoking and chewing of other substances which are not narcotic, do not have the desired effect, but it is for the love of that temporary enjoyment which is derived from its power of affording an agreeable stimulus.

It gives a sort of quietude to the mind and diminishes nervous sensibility. Individuals suffering from an overloaded stomach, especially after having taken a too plentiful dinner, experience a pleasant relief from their excessive indulgence, by smoking a cigar. Men of irritable habits and those laboring under depression and anxiety of mind, receive no small degree of temporary comfort, by bringing their systems under the quieting and sedative influence of tobacco.

This unnatural enjoyment, or sensual gratification is, however, procured at the expense of more or less bodily and mental suffering. It disturbs, in some degree, the performance of the most important functions and diminishes the nervous and vital energies of the system generally. Habitual smokers and chewers are, almost universally, subject to a profuse secretion and spitting of the saliva, and sometimes to a

perverted taste, a morbid appetite. So much so that water becomes almost insipid to them, and their food needs to be more stimulating than usual to render it palatable. The use of tobacco, in many cases, seriously impairs the healthy tone of the stomach, or induces debility in that organ. Hence faintness, sinking sensation at the stomach, with other symptoms of indigestion, and disorder of the stomach, are so frequently the calamities of those who use this article. Through this disorder of the stomach, of which tobacco eaters so often complain, their nervous system become affected, as is manifested by their trembling hands and their uncommon instability of habit. The habitual use of this narcotic poison occasions and aggravates many cases of chronic diseases which are often attributed to other causes. It is not easy to form any correct estimation of the injury done by this poisonous weed, by its effects in deranging the health of the body, and its stupefying influence on the mind, but it is doubtless the cause of far greater evil in this way, than is commonly imagined.

A PHYSICIAN.

SUMMARY.

SAGER'S EXECUTION.

On Thursday evening, our town began to fill up with crowds of persons, (men and women) who had come hither for the sole purpose of witnessing this infliction of the awful penalty of the law upon the unhappy criminal. Sleights were continually arriving packed with human beings. All the public houses of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, were crammed. The prisoner, ever since his sentence and condemnation, has enjoyed good if not cheerful spirits, and has maintained the same composed and unruffled deportment that he exhibited at his trial.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Is ushered in with a severe snow storm. Vehicles of all descriptions are continually arriving—many of them drawn by good line harnesses, overloaded with passengers;—the whole town is alive with the population of this and the neighboring counties.

9 o'clock, A. M.—The gallows is now erecting at the South West corner of the goal building, in the square near the Court House. Large crowds are assembled about the workmen.

10 o'clock—The storm rages with unabated fury—more than four thousand people are collected on the ground, and the crowd is continually receiving large accessions. The cry of "Fire!" is raised, and the multitude rocks with commotion, which however is speedily quelled on discovering that it was occasioned by the "burning out" of a chimney in a neighboring tavern. Several females are mingling with the crowd, and the windows of the neighboring houses are filled with tenants, both men and women.

11 o'clock—The guard, (Augusta Light Infantry,) are marching from their rendezvous and clearing an open space in the vicinity of the gallows.—The crowd numbers at least ten thousand all anxiously waiting the appearance of the unfortunate criminal.

11½ o'clock—Sager appears upon the scaffold, accompanied by the Sheriff of the county and his deputies, and supported on either side by the Rev Messrs. Tappan and Drinkwater. His bearing is undaunted—his step firm—and his whole demeanor shows most extraordinary nerve. The High Sheriff reads the death warrant, and the Rev Mr Tappan is now reading the last declarations of the unhappy criminal, which assert his total innocence of the crime for which he is about to suffer. A report is in circulation that the prisoner expects a reprieve at the very last moment. The Rev. Mr. Drinkwater has offered up a prayer to the Throne of Grace; at the conclusion of which the prisoner requested that he himself might be

permitted to offer a prayer for mercy and forgiveness;—the appearance of the prisoner engaged in this last devotional act of life, is deeply affecting.

12½ P. M.—Every thing is in a state of preparation for immediate execution—but the prisoner still flatters himself that a reprieve will arrive.

1 P. M.—The prisoner was led upon the trap door, and after having taken leave of the officers and those who accompanied him to the scaffold, he was launched into eternity. His death must have been easy and immediate, for scarcely was there the slightest struggle. In conclusion, we have only to say that the behaviour of the large throng of persons who witnessed the execution was very orderly, and throughout the whole affair they displayed a praiseworthy decorum which is unusual at such exhibitions.

Postscript. We understand that the unhappy man protested his innocence to the very last; and that, after going upon the trap door, he frequently and almost constantly, up to the last moment, exclaimed, "Glory to God! I am innocent!"

Those who were nearer the gallows than the writer of this, state that he was far from being composed, and that his deportment and conversation exhibited considerable fear and agitation, and an expectation that he should be either reprieved or rescued.

We understand that one or two individuals made some movements in order to excite the crowd to rescue the prisoner, and that they were immediately arrested and confined. The number of people who witnessed the execution is variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand.

After the lapse of twenty minutes from the dropping of the platform, the body of the prisoner was taken down and delivered over to his friends for burial.—Augusta Age.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser of Thursday contain extracts from Paris papers to December 10, brought by the packet ship Silvia de Grasse, and from London papers to the 8th, brought by the London packet Montreal, both which ships arrived off the Hook on the preceding day. The following extracts embrace all the intelligence of importance thus furnished to us.

The French Chambers had been occupied since the 5th, in hearing the explanations of the Ministers regarding the recent schism in the cabinet, and in defence of the policy they had hitherto pursued. We do not find in a hasty perusal any allusion to the subject of the American treaty in this discussion.

Sir Robert Peel was expected to reach London on the evening of the 8th, and it was understood he would accept the office offered him. He had arrived at Canterbury.

News from Lisbon to the 2d Dec. had just reached London. The marriage of the young Queen to the Prince of Leuchtenberg, took place (by proxy) on the 1st. The country was quiet.

The papers contain advices from Madrid to the 1st of Dec. but no news of interest.

DOVER, Dec. 4.—Mr. Hudson, who conveyed the despatches of the secession from office of the late Ministers, to Sir Robt. Peel, returned in an open boat this afternoon from Calais, having made the most unprecedented journey to Rome and back upon record. He was the bearer of despatches to the Duke of Wellington.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated the 25th ult. "The late accounts from France and England relative to the Ministerial changes have produced considerable and continual variations in our Funds."

MARRIAGES.

In Wayne, on the 16th ult. by Isaac Bowles Esq. of this town, Mr Sylvanus Pratt of Berlin to Miss Prudence Handy of Wayne.

In Livermore on the 1st inst by Lewis Hutton Esq. Mr. Obed Wing jr. of Wayne to Miss Alice Hutton.

DEATHS.

In Portland, Widow Sarah Dinsdell, 78.
In Saco, Miss Sally Staples, 19.

PITTS' PATENT HORSE POWER, AND THRASHING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully give notice to FARMERS and to the public generally, that they have invented and Patented a new and improved machine for the application of Horse Power, to driving machinery. It is peculiarly well fitted for the purposes of the Farmer, in propelling thrashing machines, cider mills &c. as well as for the mechanic who wishes for a cheap and efficient power to carry his Lathes, Grindstones and other necessary apparatus. They feel a confidence and pleasure in recommending their improvement as THE BEST of the kind now in use. It is simple in its construction, light, durable, and not liable to get out of repair, singularly efficient and easy in its operation, can be easily moved from place to place, and can be made for a comparatively small sum, for ONE, TWO, FOUR, SIX or more Horses, according to the wish or wants of the purchaser. Their two Horse Power, are in much request for thrashing mowed and other Grain.

Having thoroughly tried and proved their invention, and being satisfied of its power and utility, they challenge all competition, and as a proof that it has given perfect satisfaction we give a few of the numerous recommendations which we have received from some of the best Farmers in the State, who have tried and examined it.

J. A. PITTS.

H. A. PITTS.

Winthrop, Jan. 5, 1835.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain, I readily give it as my opinion, that from the simplicity and cheapness of its construction it is more valuable to the community generally, than any other Thrashing Machine with which I am acquainted.

Zachariah Field.

Cumberland, Nov. 17, 1834.

I readily concur in the above recommendation, from my own personal observation.

Wm. Shaw, Cumberland.

Minot, Nov. 13, 1834. Having seen Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in operation, I am of opinion that it will thrash grain as fast and as well as any other machine with which I am acquainted.

Daniel Briggs, Jr.

Minot, Nov. 14, 1834. I readily concur in the above recommendation, having seen said machine in operation.

Samuel Emerson.

Livermore, Dec. 12, 1834. Having seen the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine in thrashing grain of different kinds, both mowed and bound, I readily give it as my opinion that it is superior to any other thrashing machine with which I am acquainted.

Wm. H. Bretton.

Wilton, Dec. 27, 1834. Having had in operation, at my barn, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I can recommend it as worthy the patronage of all who wish to purchase a machine for thrashing. It is in my opinion superior to any other now in use.

Timothy Moor.

Having assisted in the operation of Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, I cheerfully concur in the above statement.

Benjamin Bardin.

Farmington, Dec. 27, 1834. After having seen the various kinds of Thrashing Machines now in use in this section of the country, I hereby give it as my opinion that Pitts' Horse Power and Thrasher are superior to any now in use, and I would recommend to those who wish to purchase, to examine Pitts' machine for themselves, as I think it worthy of public patronage, and more particularly the Horse Power.

Nathan Pinkham.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. I have assisted in the operation of Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing of the kind now in use, and I think farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine, as it is cheap in its construction, and may be made for from one to four horses, and will be a light portable machine.

Thomas Rustis.

Jay, Dec. 27, 1834. We certify that we have had Pitts' patent Horse Power and Thrasher in operation in our barns, and do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing we have ever seen of the kind, and believe farmers will do well to examine it before purchasing any other machine.

Oliver Fuller. Jackson Fuller.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1835. Having had in operation in my barn for several days past, Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, and as it has worked to my entire satisfaction both in thrashing mowed and reapt grain, I recommend the same to the public as a valuable improvement, and I would farther say, it has given general satisfaction in this vicinity.

John Corbett.

Extract from the report of the Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their Cattle Show and Fair Sept. 1834.

Pitts' Horse Power and Thrashing Machine. We were next summoned to examine Pitts' improved Horse Power and Thrasher. This is an improvement invented and patented by Messrs J. A. and H. A. Pitts of Winthrop, and your committee think that a very considerable improvement has been effected by them. The principle is on the plan of the Endless chain—but the horse travels upon wood, and the lags are kept from sagging by a new and ingenious application of a system of rolls called by the inventors "surface rolls." The improvements appear to be—1. A greater ease for the horse. 2. Less weight in the machine.—3. Less expense to the purchaser. It can be easily made with slight additional expense, for two horses. It thrashes clean and on the whole is a valuable implement for the Farmer. We think the Messrs Pitts richly entitled to a gratuity for introducing their improvement among us.

Kennebec, ss: At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of December, A. D. 1834.

NANCY CHANDLER, Administratrix of the goods and estate of MILTON CHANDLER, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance, and having made application for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and said allowances as prayed for granted.

H. W. ULLER, Judge.

Winthrop, Dec. 31, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Way Dec 31st, 1834.

Lemuel Bryant, Esq.	Charles Gayes
Hannah Bartlett	E. F. Jennings
Dr. W. Bridgman	Dr. C. Kapp
Johnathan Besse	Sarah Peay
Nathl Billington	John Richards
Sam E. Bartoll	Lot Sturvant
Mrs Mary Ann Dexter	Asa W. pion
William Erskin	Miss Francis C. White
	H. W. OWEN, Post Master.

LIST OF LETTIES

remaining in the Post Office at Winthp Jan. 1, 1835.

Billington Seth	Page Swall
Baily Daniel R.	Pullen Ames
Briggs Roland	Packard Ebenezer
Bond Sarah C.	Pierceoses
Bishop Ransom	PinkamJhs.
Caldwell Ashbury (2)	Swift Bsey
Chandler John	Smith Gendleaf
Clark Samuel	Scott Alert G.
Cape Samuel	Sampson Ezekiel
Curtis J. H.	Sturtevant Albert
Dawning Amos (2)	Sturtevant Consider
Daniels David	Sedgley James
Fairbanks David	Smith Dibel B.
Fairbanks Jesse L.	Shaw Ed
Foster Hiram	Titus Jaes
Folsom Eliphalet	Tollanste Francis
Harvey Samuel	Towle Jurs
Houghton Rev. J.	Tompson Wm.
Hutchinson Wm.	Whitman Luther
Joy Benj. C.	Warren Avid
Lewis Wm.	Warren oxanna A.
Lord Wm. H.	Williams Eunoe
Lowell Wm.	Warren meline G.
Mitchell Martha L. R.	Whiting athl
Philbrook S. J.	Wood Eah

GEO. W. STALEY P. M.

GRAVE STONE.



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c.

AARN CLARK,
GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

ORDERS FOR PREMIUMS.

ALL persons, who have had premiums awarded them by the Committees Ken. Co. Ag. Society for 1834, are informed that they can obtain their Orders (if they have already) by calling at the office of Sam'l P. Ineson in Winthrop.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THOSE subscribers who have agreed to pay for the Farmer in wood or country produce, are reminded that the present excellent sleighing affords them a good opportunity to fulfill their contract. Those who are intending to "hunch out" the cash and waiting impatiently for an opportunity to send it, are requested to forward it by their Representative when he comes to Augusta, and direct him to pay it to SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq. who is authorized to receive it and give receipts. "A word to the wise," you know.

NEW LIME FOR ONE DOLLAR PER CASK.

400 Casks of Pough and Lincolnville White Lime for sale as above, by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Dec. 3, 1834. is6wos6w.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber a one year old grey COLT. The owner is requested to pay charges and take said Colt away. Dec. 19, 1834. Z. R. MORGAN.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality, which, to encourage its use, I will sell low. Dec. 4 S. CHANDLER.

HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!

I HAVE in my sty the following first rate Swine, which I will sell or let, viz: One large Boar of most excellent points, one year old last October. He is one half Berkshire breed out of an imported English sow. He is in good health and condition, and will weigh, say 300 lbs. probably more.

Also, one large Sow three years old, and an excellent breeder. She is three quarters native blood and one quarter English, and has produced some as fine pigs as could be found in America.

Those who are desirous of going the "whole Hog" in the improvement of their Porkers, will do well to call immediately and "lay the bargain."

J. GLIDDEN.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1834.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

John Neal and H. Hastings Weld—Editors.

The Eighteenth Volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January, 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it gained in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense to render it worthy of patronage: PRIZES have been paid for a successful TALE and POEM, and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months, there have been published in the columns of the paper, no less than SIXTEEN Original Tales, and TWENTY ONE Original Poems, together with Sketches, Essays, &c. making in all, probably, a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given, of the same quality, in any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations, has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor, in addition to which we offer for Original articles, the following

PRIZES.

For the best Original Tale:

FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best Original Poem.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best Article on a Humorous Subject:

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked, "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the Editors of the Galaxy.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY.—Three dollars per annum in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper, can enclose the amount by mail. Postmasters and others who may forward the names of five subscribers and fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis; or a reasonable commission.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones, we now offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement;—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put into a Reading Room File.

MASTERS & MARDEN.
Boston, Dec. 20th, 1834. No. 28, Court Street.

POETRY.

PARODY ON THE BATTLE OF LINDEN.—The following appeared some years ago in an Ohio paper. Whether it has been republished in this city or vicinity, we are not informed. If it has it is a good thing, and will stand another circulation. *Boston Courier.*

'T was winter; and the sun was low,
And drifted was the untrodden snow,
And full the path they used to go
To drink at the Distillery.

But there was seen another sight—
When we were roused at dead of night,
To put a stop to bloody fight,
Close by the same Distillery.

With torch and lantern quick arrayed,
We hastened where the noise was made,
Half vex'd and more than half afraid
Of Whiskey's brutal revelry.

O! how the snow was rolled about!
The drifts were all turned inside out,
By beastly, bloody, drunken rout,
In front of the Distillery.

With curses, shouts, and yells, and rage,
Neighbor with neighbor battle wag'd,
And furious brothers were engag'd,
Inflam'd by the distillery.

O! Whiskey! such thy trophies are!
Enough to make the stupid stare,
And every honest man beware
Of visiting Distilleries.

'T is morn;—and home each drunkard hies,
With ragged clothes and bruised eyes,
His mouth replete with oaths and lies,
A terror to his family.

Ah! stop, my Country, pause and think!
Thou art on mis'ry's crumbling brink,
For e'en the RULERS love to drink
The poison of Distilleries.

FARMER B. & CO.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portland Advertiser.

"Heard him afterwards say, 'oh dear! had I minded my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!'"

Evidences in Trial of Convent Rioters.

How forcibly does this extract from the testimony of Spear in the case of Pond, now on trial at Cambridge, remind one of the influence of woman,—of the benign intention of Providence in so ordering our lot as to render such an influence actually necessary to our comfort, convenience, and safety in life! How degraded does the wretched author of this confession, (wrung from him by the agony of a situation from which he would have been spared, had he subjected himself to such influence,) appear in our eyes, while uttering the sentiment above quoted! And with how many parallel cases is experience constantly furnishing us, tending to show that the ordination of the martial relation was wisely and most benevolently instituted by our Creator for the best of purposes. Had Pond, for instance heeded the admonitions of this his *natural* adviser and mentor, he would not have been upon trial for his liberty or life: he rejected her counsels, and lo! his danger.

The drunkard, who habitually leaves the wife he has sworn to cherish for the delusive pleasures of the convivial circle, sighs, as he reflects, in a momentary lucid interval, upon recollecting days gone by:

he thinks of the tender advice of her whose comfort should have been his only study, and, when gone too far to recede from the devious path he has madly chosen to tread in, too late with Pond, exclaims, "oh dear had I minded my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!"

The gambler, who prefers the tinkle of the dice, the click of the billiard balls, or the shuffling of the cards, to the prattle of his children, or the smile of his confiding wife, looks back at length on property dissipated, reputation forfeited, and peace of mind vanished, and in the agony of his spirit exclaims with the wretched rioter, "oh dear! had I minded my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!"

The infidel, who, led astray by the sophistry of designing men, from the paths of duty in which his youthful footsteps had been taught to tread by the tender care and unceasing assiduity of Christian parents, looks back from a point of time, which he feels and knows is his latest;—and, as he remembers the village church whither, hand in hand with his parents, he has gone up to imbibe lessons of duty and religious obligation from the lips of the pious and benevolent pastor of a confiding flock,—and as he remembers that there too, she, whom, afterwards, he had loved and prevailed upon to unite her lot with his, also worshipped in the innocent simplicity of a pure faith, a faith, to the requisitions of which it had been her constant endeavor to keep him obedient, amid all his temptations to wander, he bitterly exclaims,—alas, too late!—with the miserable criminal above mentioned, "oh dear! had I minded my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!"

Hold fast then to the duties which God and nature have made it at once so pleasant, so useful, and so necessary for you to perform. They may not be neglected, *without danger—and their neglect MUST be ruinous.*

THE AGE—DAILY.

THE publishers of The Age, propose to resume the publication of a daily paper during the next session of the Legislature.

It will be printed as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the price of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session. Any person procuring six good subscribers and forwarding their amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest, and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.

All subscriptions from a distance must be paid in advance. The money can be conveniently remitted by the Representatives from the several towns at the meeting of the Legislature.

Augusta, Nov. 24, 1834.

Dry Goods.

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, SILKS, CALICOES, and every other description of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE
MAINE FARMER
AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

THIS is a publication devoted exclusively to the pursuits of the Farmer and Mechanic. It is published every week at Winthrop, Maine, by Wm. Noyes & Co., at \$2 per annum.

It will commence the third volume in January next. The patronage hitherto extended to it by our Farmers & Mechanics leads us to indulge a hope that it has not been an idle, useless or unacceptable periodical; but on the contrary, that it has been a convenient medium of interchange of sentiment between agriculturists, &c. in different parts of the State, and brought mind in contact with mind to the mutual advantage of all. The experience of the two last years, proves that our productive classes are not deficient in research nor inattentive to the improvement of their respective occupations, and we have reason to know that the various communications of a practical nature coming from them has aroused the public mind to a consideration of many points of vital interest to the community, and which, if followed out, will not fail to bring us forward in the march of improvement equal with any.

The next volume will appear in new and elegant type, which will not only improve its appearance, but enable us to give an additional quantity of matter, and the public may rely upon it that every exertion will be made to make the paper useful, interesting and every way worthy of their patronage.

A continuance as well as an increase of support is respectfully solicited.

Printers with whom we exchange are requested to copy the foregoing and we will reciprocate the favor.

MY assortment of GOODS is not quite so extensive as it has generally been, but probably more so than any other in this section of the country.

Among the numerous variety of articles I will just mention that there is a large assortment of *Hollow Ware, Crockery & China do.*

(among the last of which are some fine patterns and unusually low.) Of SALT 50 hhd. MOLASSES 15 do. COFFE 10 bags; TEAS 15 chests; SHEETINGS 5 bales; and BROAD CLOTHS of various qualities and prices, and which I am disposed to sell very low.

FEATHERS; Cloth, fur and hair seal CAPS; BOAS, a comfortable article for the Ladies; INDIA RUBBERS; COTTON CARPETINGS, a handsome and cheap article; BUFFALOE ROBES.

A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and Stationary; PAINTS & MEDICINE.

ALSO

Iron and Steel.

Cast Steel AXES warranted, made in Hebron, Ct.

The above articles together with the great variety of other Goods of which my stock is composed, I shall endeavor to sell on such terms as to give satisfaction "in the use," and customers are respectfully invited to call in and examine.

S. CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 16th, 1834.

Fire Frames,

CAST IRON PLOUGHS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

WE have replenished our usual stock of GOODS, added many articles, and now have an extensive assortment. Attention is particularly called to an invoice of

CAST IRON FIRE FRAMES

of various sizes and patterns—Fur Caps for men and boys, Books and Stationary for Schools—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, LION SKIN for weather coats, Merinoes, Prints, Tickings, Brown Sheetings—Crockery, Glass and Hollow Ware, &c. &c. Patronage far beyond our expectation has encouraged us to increase our variety, and purchasers are respectfully invited.

PELEG BENSON, JR. & Co.

Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1834.

N. B. A few articles of GOODS wet with salt water, on the passage from Boston, are offered at reduced prices.